

The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1906.

To know that which before us lies
 In daily life is the prime wisdom.
 —Milton.

Cost of Street Cleaning.

Richmond will have an avalanche of visitors next year, and it will be the worst advertisement this city ever had, if present conditions in the street department are allowed to continue.

Both of our evening contemporaries have joined vigorously in this crusade for health and comfort. We welcome their assistance to a cause for the betterment of Richmond.

Other cities are kept scrupulously clean, and if Richmond is outrageously dirty it is not because cleanliness is impossible.

Merchants have their goods damaged annually by the dust-storms from our streets; but damaged goods are a small consideration when compared with damaged throats and lungs. At present we are spending about \$74,000 a year on our street cleaning department.

Is Richmond getting its money's worth? If not, isn't it about time we changed these conditions?

The President and Rebates.

It is understood that President Roosevelt will to-day send to Congress a special message in connection with the report which Commissioner Garfield has prepared on the operation of the Standard Oil Company will speak his mind plainly on the relationship that has existed between that great corporation and the railroads. Our Washington correspondent says that the peculiar method used by the Standard Oil in the development of its business has been possible only through the connivance and active aid of the railroads in the matter of granting preferences and rebates to the trusts as against independent oil producers.

There are many intricate questions involved in government regulation of railroad rates, but there is no doubt in the mind of any fair-minded man that the government has the right to prevent rebates and discriminations of every form, which tend to violate the great American principle of equal opportunity to all, special privilege to all. There is no such thing as equal opportunity in trade to various individuals and communities, if the railroads see fit to discriminate against one in favor of another. They have the power to build up one at the expense of another, but they have no right, and when they undertake to do so, they must be restrained.

We talk of the tariff as a trust builder, and so it is; but not half so much so as the railroad would be under the infamous rebate system. It is intolerable and the President cannot condemn it in terms too strong. We believe, however, that most of the railroad managers are opposed to the entire system or rebates, and would welcome any regulation of law that would abolish it. The trouble is that when one road offers the rebate as a trade bait, other roads are compelled to do likewise. If they get their share of the traffic, President Roosevelt has already said so much as this in behalf of the "good roads," in behalf of those who are disposed to do well, and he has also said that the laws should be made so stringent as to protect the good roads from evil corporation and also from the graft of the trusts. It is probable that his forthcoming message will lay additional emphasis on this phase of the question.

Witte's Outgoing.

Count Witte's retirement from the Russian Premiership, so often mistakenly announced, has come at last on the very eve of the convening of Duma. His so-called resignation, which, however, can hardly be viewed as other than a virtual dismissal, would indicate that the bureaucratic influences which have all along been aligned against him, have finally secured the ascendancy in the imperial administration. Gorenkyin, who succeeds him, is Witte's personal enemy and a reactionary to the extent of his somewhat limited strength. On the other hand, Dournovo, a conspicuous representative of reactionary methods, is on unfriendly terms with Gorenkyin, and it is said that he will shortly be forced from the cabinet.

Disappointed over Witte's failure to accomplish any brilliant and spectacular successes, many observers have characterized his work for Russia as an entire failure, and the Count himself as a trimmer and time-server. Nothing, we believe, could be more unjust than such a judgment. The hardships of the Premier's position have been from the beginning such that it would be difficult to exaggerate them. Torn between a revolutionary party that wanted to secure everything, and to get it at once, and an oligarchy that wished to yield nothing, he is to be congratulated in that he made any headway at all. Witte's task, as doubtless he, and certainly his self-constituted critics, have understood it, was nothing less than to remake a country, and countries are not remade in a day. The best governmental systems are those, like the British, of gradual evolution, and

It is impossible for any man, even under the most favorable circumstances, to deliver a good system while one walls.

If Witte, then, has appeared to his detractors as moved by a desire to course with both the hare and the hounds, there has been an intelligible reason for his policy. To accomplish anything for the Russian people it was absolutely necessary to keep the ear and confidence of the Czar; and a minister who calmly asked for the whole lot of reforms hurrahed for by the extremists, would instantly have lost his portfolio. Reforms must come piecemeal, and Count Witte took the sensible ground that it was far better to get something from the crown than to lose the opportunity of getting anything at all.

He came to the service of Russia when she had neither constitution nor national assembly, and he leaves her in possession of both. It is not unfair to add that the credit for both is largely his. Unquestionably, he is the biggest man in Russia to-day. Beyond doubt he remains, apart from the rising determination of the people themselves, the chief hope of the friends of Russian freedom.

Now his retirement will affect the immediate future it is impossible to predict. Almost anything is likely to happen in that disturbed country just now, and we may even find Witte again in office before a great while has passed, though he himself has assured us of the improbability of this. It is, unhappily, quite conceivable that the government, relieved from his restraining influence, will now exhibit its reactionary tendencies in some such step as an interference with the constituted rights of the new National Assembly. If this should prove to be the case, it is hardly possible that further rioting and bloodshed can long be postponed.

Senator Daniel's Speech.

Senator Daniel, in his speech on the railroad rate regulation bill, put himself on record as being in favor of national regulation of interstate commerce, but Senator Daniel is a lawyer, and he also went on record as being opposed to any measure which would in any way violate the rights of railroad corporations to have "due process of law."

"Every individual, whether human or corporate," said he, "is entitled under that principle to have his, her or its property protected in accordance with the law of the land, made in accordance with constitutional authority."

The senator argued that there were different classes of processes and rights which must be dealt with differently, and that the question of interstate transportation in accordance with that practice of classification must be dealt with by using the mechanism ordinarily relied upon, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission. But when he came to discuss the question of a review by the courts of the findings of the commission, he said that in his opinion it was wisest and best to provide for a judicial review or appeal. He expressed himself as being opposed to Mr. Bailey's amendment prohibiting the inferior courts from suspending the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He feared that to prohibit the granting of an interlocutory injunction would be construed as not in accordance with the constitutional requirement regarding the due process of law. "Neither a commission nor a State," said he, "could make a rate binding that the courts could not interfere upon application, and if the courts could take jurisdiction, they could grant immediate relief if satisfied that wrong had been done."

He declared that it was neither just, equitable nor wise to deprive a carrier of the right of injunction and at the same time apply the provision imposing a fine of \$5,000 a day.

That is the position of The Times-Dispatch. In all our discussions of the many phases of this intricate question, we have insisted that Congress could not afford to adopt any measure which violated any fundamental principle of our jurisprudence. Even if it were constitutional, it would be a most dangerous departure for Congress to deny to the railroads or corporations or citizens any remedy at law which has become a recognized right; for be sure that if such discrimination is begun against the railroads, it will not end there. "Revolutions never go backward."

Sop to the Farmer.

Discussing the "free seed humbug," the New York Tribune says:

Some of the arguments made in favor of free seed distribution were notable for their extraordinary logic. For instance, Mr. Rixey, of Virginia, advocated free distribution because it enabled the farmer to compare the government seed with the seed he buys from the local merchant, thus giving him a line on the quality of the seed he gets elsewhere.

The Virginia statesman was embarrassed, but turned his corner with flying colors. This was the answer:

"I have never yet known anybody to desire an opinion as to whether a suit of clothes would cover his nakedness or not."

But, if such a crisis ever arises in the Culpeper district of Virginia, we shall expect to find Mr. Rixey boldly advocating free government distribution of samplings of seed to the farmer, in order to distribute free seed, why, in fact, should it not distribute free agricultural implements and free live stock? The farmer ought to have a chance to make comparisons all along the line.

Everybody knows that the "free seed humbug" cannot be justified, but the farmers demand free seeds, and farmers make concessions as well as corn and wheat. They have been getting free seeds for years, and what was once a favor has now become a right. In the estimation of the farmers, but do not blame the farmers. Who ever surrenders a privilege without a struggle?

Not in Richmond.

The headline writers of some newspapers remote from Richmond are making it appear that a negro charged with criminal assault is confined in the Richmond jail, that there is great excitement among the people of this community, and that there is danger of lynching. There is no negro in the Richmond

cell charged with criminal assault and no excitement here or threat of lynching. The crime to which the headline writers refer was committed in King George county, many miles removed from Richmond, and the negro was confined in the jail of that county. The headline writers should be more careful in locating their sensations.

Petersburg is going in for public cleanliness and public ornamentation. Congratulations. Congratulations. We are doing something in that direction on this side of the river. It is getting to be the fashion in Virginia. Heaven be praised. Cleanliness helps the body and asceticism helps the soul. The two should go hand in hand.

Witte has been slammed out of the box and Gorenkyin surges forward to see the slab. Catchy name to tack on the end of a college cheer, Gorenkyin. What?

We think it was perfectly natural that the President's Standard Oil remarks should have wounded the feeling of J. Do Roquefeller's Aldrich-in-law.

Zion City, now threatened with a famine, can hardly help recalling just now that your authentic Elijahs could summon provender from the ravens.

To get a license in these strict times, an organization has got to be a very ace of clubs.

The open season for Standard Oil senators is on. Get next with a bung-starter.

Hunger is said to be "stalking about Zion City." It ought to be stayed.

Father Gapon seems to be the John Paul Jones of Russia.

Putting too fine a point on it—the toothpick factory.

It appears to have been an inhospitable hospital.

The fake club totters before the policeman's stick.

Virginia is catching the investigation habit.

Showers come, but dust-heaps linger.

Good Knight.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

Glorious Gotham.

In New York—Every forty seconds an immigrant arrives.

Every three minutes some one is arrested.

Every six minutes a child is born.

Every seven minutes there is a funeral.

Every thirteen minutes a pair get married.

Every forty-two minutes a new business firm starts up.

Every forty-eight minutes a building catches fire.

Every forty-eight minutes a ship leaves the harbor.

Every fifty-one minutes a new building is erected.

Every fifty-two seconds a passenger train arrives from some point outside the city limits.

Every one and three-quarter hours some one is killed by accident.

Every seven hours some one falls in business.

Every eight hours an attempt to kill some one is made.

Every eight and one-half hours some pair is divorced.

Every ten hours some one commits suicide.

Every two days some one is murdered.—Life's Unidirectional Exchange.

London in Figures.

London's population (4,131,758 in 1901) is roughly fourteen per cent. of that of England and Wales, but London's proportion of burglaries in 1903 was 27, of robbery, 34, and of larceny, thirty-eight per cent. It had the due proportion of death sentences, but thirty per cent, or twice its share, of total convictions.

London's birth-rate, 33.9 per 1,000, was slightly below its share, while its illegitimate birth-rate was still less, 12.7 per 1,000. The death rate was 13.6, and the marriage rate, 15.4, was above its share.

Its proportion of local authorities' debts was 18.2, while the rate of expenditure of those authorities was above its due as regards most municipal matters, reaching as high as 44.3 per cent. in respect of housing the working classes and 43.6 for the fire brigade.

London's share of alien immigrants was 67.4, against its due of fourteen per cent., while its share of houses was only 9.1. Its share of imports of food was 31.5 and exports of food, 15.8. Its proportions of on and off licenses were respectively, 11.5 and 11.5.

The tramway passengers of the London County Council (from whose annual statistical abstract, published yesterday all these figures are taken) numbered in 1904, 156,589,313. London General Omnibus passengers, 216,511,248 and London Road car, 72,653,996.

Letters delivered in London in 1904, were 239 per cent. of the total of England and Wales, parcels 21.0, telegrams handed in 57.3, express deliveries, 79.1.

Letters delivered in 1905, numbered 727,000,000, postcards 105,000,000; book packets, etc., 133,000,000, and telegrams handed in 28,000,000.

The gross valuation of London was 208, and its income tax value 21.3 of that of England and Wales.

Births in London in 1901 were 129,335, against 130,000 in 1903; deaths, 75,000, against 69,000 marriages, 35,585; against 40,302.

The rateable value in 1904 was £41,657,746, against £41,084,974 in 1901. Parliamentary electors totaled 621,130, against 612,629, and County Council electors 74,297, against 73,470.

Licensed premises numbered 10,379, against 10,702.

Outstanding loans were £61,238,526 in 1901, against £49,510,219, in 1904.

There were 2,359 fatal accidents in 1901 against 2,477 in 1903.

The amount of meat, poultry, etc., delivered at the Central Markets in 1904 was £2,038,327, against £2,318,312 in 1903.—London Mail.

In October, 1877, the first London directory appeared under the title of "A Collection of Names of Merchants Living in and about the City of London, carefully collected for the benefit of all dealers that shall have occasion to visit any of them, directing them at the first sight of their names to the place of their abode. Recently at Sotheby's rooms a perfect copy of this rare little book was sold for \$50.—London Mail.

John Henninger Henton, the well known champion of the British Parliament of cheap postage, is now seeking to provide a telephone for every household at a cost no greater than 21 cents a week.

Rhymes for To-day

Hail, Gentle Sprinkle!

(Respectfully dedicated to the City Water Works.)

We dusted off the furniture at dawn,
 We dusted off the dust of it at noon,
 And, observing that some more has settled on,
 We will dust again, I fancy, pretty soon.
 Every time we open the casement half an inch,
 Blows a ton of pulvis through the aperture,
 Which may seem to some a trifle—but
 We'd rather sit and stifle

Than pile in and scoop the pulvis from the floor.

Sister Annie works much harder than she ought—
 Merely picking up the dust, and so does Ma,
 And we children gather lots of it—in short,
 Everybody dusts at my house but Papa.
 And never get a rest—unless it rains—
 And then, oh well, we can not go out doors:
 Yet a holiday's a faze if we do not catch a drizzle,
 And is not a thorough rest unless it pours.

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Through the Open Windows—"Spring is undoubtedly here." "Have you heard the nightingale sing to-night?" "No, but I've heard the graphophones."—Houston Chronicle.

Of Course—Hicks: You say you called him all those objectionable names. But didn't he hit you in the face? Weeks: Oh, no. He is a professional prizefighter.—Somerville Journal.

Now or Never—"But why on earth did you marry him?" asked the friend. "Because," replied the ex-spinstor, "there's no marrying in heaven, you know."—Chicago News.

Repeaters—Fred: Now that your engagement is broken, are you going to make Clara your dear, old sister? George: Rather! I worked hard on those letters, and they're worth using again!—Illustrated Bits.

Probably—Jack: So the pretty girls are going to sell kisses at the church fair to help along the proceeds, eh? What will the kisses be worth? Katharine: Oh, I guess they'll be sold at their face value.—Columbus Dispatch.

Did He Best—"John Smith!" yelled the wife. "Here you've gone and gotten full!" "Yes, my dear, but I did it in a charitable cause." "What do you mean by that?" The saloon man is giving to-day's trampish to San Francisco shufflers.—Houston Chronicle.

In 1950—America was grown phenomenally rich. Laborers occupied brownstone mansions. Still, we noted cabins dotting the landscape here and there. These institutions, the public may remember that this is only a beginning, not a finality. Let them also remember that we must consider at least two classes of students: those who wish to go to college and those who, from the high school, must enter their lives as public men.

If our dreams can be realized our colleges and normals will in a few years be crowded to their doors. Virginia is blessed with institutions of a high order. These institutions, the public may remember that this is only a beginning, not a finality. Let them also remember that we must consider at least two classes of students: those who wish to go to college and those who, from the high school, must enter their lives as public men.

The Jamestown Tower to Be Untouched. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I, J. M. M., the author of a communication in this morning's paper, had sought information from any well-informed source, had read any of the numerous descriptions of the tower, but I knew nothing of anything of conditions at Jamestown, he (or she) would have been spared some entirely unnecessary details.

The tower at Jamestown will remain exactly as it is; not a brick will be added or taken from it. The walls of the new building will not enclose the old. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities would certainly never have allowed the tower to be altered or destroyed, and the new building, as Mr. Bostick, the chairman of the Dames' Building Committee, together with Mr. Edward M. Wheelright, the eminent architect who has made the final plans, have both declared emphatically, the tower is the real monument at Jamestown; it should never be altered.

The history of the tower is this: In 1901 excavations made by the association revealed, behind the tower, the foundations of two chances, one of which was a brick building, the other a stone building. These foundations, like all brick work which has been buried in that damp soil, would be crumbling very rapidly. They were, when found, in a very ruinous and crumbling state. Prompt action was necessary to save them. The outer walls were covered with several courses of sound brick, portions were covered with cement, and the sunken and cracked tile channel taken up and relaid in cement.

The tower, which was in a ruinous condition if these most interesting relics were to be preserved. Exposed without protection to the changes of heat, light, and moisture, it would have been only a few years before these foundations would have disappeared. A building over them was based on the first plan, and the tower, the best its means would allow, but this only permitted the erection of a most unsightly shed of unpainted boards and with a tarred-paper roof.

In 1903 the National Society of Colonial Dames became interested in doing something for Jamestown. They held a meeting of the Central Committee of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (the executive committee of the association) and the Colonial Dames might be allowed to replace the necessary, but very ugly, shed by a handsome building, which would be a once a protection and a memorial. The Central Committee carefully considered the matter and unanimous consent was given to the plan. The plan was then submitted to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and the plan was approved. The plan was then submitted to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and the plan was approved.

Of course, there is no picture or description of the old Jamestown church in existence, but when it is found that a protected building is absolutely necessary, and a most generous sister society offers to build one, good sense, as well as good taste, dictated that this building be erected. The plan was then submitted to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and the plan was approved.

The architect, by a study of the foundations of the church at Jamestown, and of the work in the tower, the walls, hinges, and leads from the windows, which have been dug up at Jamestown, by a most careful study of the old survey of the tower, has produced a beautiful design which will be antique in appearance, and will protect the foundations, etc., but, as has been said, will be the tower.

Around the inside of the building will run a railing which will protect the foundations, tombs and chambers. The plan of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities is a beautiful one, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried out. The plan was then submitted to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and the plan was approved.

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